MUNICIPAL AND LOCAL FUNDS.

BANGALORE CITY MUNICIPALITY.

Notice, dated the 27th March 1909.

Notice is hereby given under Section 48, clause 2, of the Mysore Municipal Regulation of 1906, that the following Draft Bye-laws having been approved by the Municipal Council of the Bangalore City will be taken into consideration with a view to their being brought into force on or after the 1st of July 1909, together with any objections which may be received before that date :—

Draft Bye-law *re* bakeries and sweet-meat shops framed under Section 48 (*c*) of the Mysore Municipal Regulation of 1906.

I. (1) No place shall be used as a bakery or a sweet-meat shop without an annual license from the President.

(2) No license shall be granted unless the building is spacious and suitable for a bakery or sweet-meat shop.

II. The person applying for an annual license shall before so doing cause or procure to be laid into the premises a water connection from the watermain and shall cause such connection and all fittings thereof to be kept in a proper order and efficient action so as to provide for use on the premises a sufficient supply of water for the purpose of thoroughly washing and cleaning such premises.

III. The walls of every bakery or sweet-meat shop shall be rendered impervious to the extent of four feet from ground level by cement plastering and the rest plastered with chunam and whitewashed; the whole floor either cemented or paved with Cuddappah slabs with cement pointing and drainage sufficiently provided.

(2) No part of a bakery or a sweet-meat shop shall be within thirty feet of any cess-pit or latrine nor in a position where bad odours wafted therefrom shall reach it.

IV. No place used as bakery or sweet-meat shop shall be used for any other purpose whatsoever.

V. All utensils and other furniture shall be kept clean.

VI. The flour, sugar, ghee, water and other materials used in the manufacture of bread and sweet-meat shall be good and wholesome. There shall be a separate store-room or receptacle for flour and sugar and no flour or sugar shall be left lying on the floor or against wall in any part of the bakery or sweet-meat shop.

VII. All refuse and dirt in and about the premises shall be swept off and the drains well flushed and the premises at all times maintained in a clean and tidy condition.

VIII. No person suffering from a contagious infectious or loathsome disease or who has recently been in attendance on such person or who is unwashed or otherwise unclean shall be employed in a bakery or sweet-meat shop and all kneaders engaged in kneading shall wear white, clean, linen or cotton aprons to cover entirely their front part of the body from neck to knees.

IX. A bakery or sweet-meat shop includes any building or part of a building used for any process connected with the baking of bread or preparation of sweets for sale.

(2) No person shall soil the kneading table in any way.

X. No person shall transport bread or sweet-meat from any one place to any other place, except in a closed vehicle or a closed basket, tin or other receptacle, every such vehicle, basket, tin or other receptacle shall at all times be kept thoroughly clean and no person shall commit any act which may tend to render any bread or sweet-meat which are being transported dirty or unwholesome.

XI. All papers and stitched leaves used for wrapping bread, sweets, etc., shall be clean and stored in a clean rack.

XII. Bread, sweets, etc., shall be stored and kept for sale in glass show-cases and all reasonable precautions shall be taken from contamination from flies, dust and bad odours. Any person who shall appear, act or behave as the person in charge of a bakery or sweet-meat shop shall be deemed and taken to be the keeper or manager thereof.

XIII. A sign-board to be put up to show that the bakery or sweet-meat shop is licensed.

XIV. Whoever without obtaining a license as required by these bye-laws uses any place for bakery, or sweet-meat shop shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding Rs. 50 and a further fine which may extend to Rs. 5 for every day after such conviction during which he continues to use such place for such purposes.

Draft Bye-law *re* native hotels or eating-houses, framed under Section (*c*) of the Mysore Municipal Regulation of 1906.

I. (1) An eating-house or hotel includes any house or place where cooked rice, mutton, beaf, poultry, vegetables, dhall and confectionery or refreshments including chappaties, rice-cakes, tea, coffee, etc., are prepared and kept for sale.

(2) No place shall be used as an eating-house without an annual license from the President.

(3) No license shall be granted unless the building is spacious and suitable for an eating-house.

II. (1) Water connection will be insisted on where the President thinks that the business is carried on on large scale.

(2) The water used in the premises for drinking purposes shall be from Public Water-supply (Hessarghatta water) and shall be boiled and kept clean and free from floating impurities in a suitable covered clean receptacle.

The water receptacles shall be provided with a tap so that the water may be drawn off and placed in a clean place a foot above the ground level.

III. (1) The walls of every eating-house shall be impervious, plastered and paved with flooring stones.

(2) Kitchen and bath-rooms to be well ventilated and provided with proper smoke vents so that smoke may not pervade into other dwelling-rooms. All rooms in eating-houses shall be well lighted and ventilated.

(3) The proprietor or the person in charge shall not allow persons to dine in any other place, but the dining hall.

IV. (1) All utensils and other furniture shall be kept clean and all metallic vessels used in the cooking or for keeping food-stuffs, shall have a continual lining of tin and no lead vessels of any short shall be used for any purpose. All reasonable precautions shall be taken to preserve cooked food, pastry, sweet-meats, confectionery or preserved, dried or cut fruit intended for human consumption from contamination from flies, dust and bad odours.

(2) No food-stuff of any sort shall be stored or exposed for sale in the premises, which is stale, unwholesome, offensive or in any way unfit for human consumption.

(3) All refuse and dirt in and about the premises shall be swept off and the drains well flushed and the premises at all times maintained in a clean and tidy condition. There shall be sufficient latrine accommodation and the latrine shall be kept clean and the night-soil shall be covered with ashes or earth.

V. No person suffering from a contagious, infectious or loathsome disease or who has recently been in attendance on such person or who is unwashed or otherwise unclean shall be employed in an eating-house.

VI. (1) All premises and all cooked and uncooked food-stuffs, vessels, shall at all times be open to inspection by the President, the Health Officer or other officer authorized on their behalf.

(2) All cases of dangerous infectious diseases such as cholera, plague, eruptive fevers, such as small-pox, chicken-pox, measles and fevers of more than seven days duration shall be notified to the President forthwith.

VII. No person shall, after passing of these bye-laws, keep or manage an eating-house without obtaining license, within seven days of his commencing to keep or manage such eating house; and in the case of such eating-houses already existing at the time these bye-laws come into operation within thirty days of the coming into operation of these bye-laws.

Any person who shall appear, act or behave as the person in charge of an eating-house shall be deemed and taken to be the keeper or manager thereof.

VIII. A sign-board to be put up to show that the native hotel or eating-house is licensed.

IX. Whoever without obtaining a license as required by these bye-laws uses any place for eating-house shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding Rs. 50 and a further fine which may extend to Rs. 5 for every day after such conviction during which he continues to use such place for such purposes.

Draft Bye-laws *re* manufacture, preparation and sale of ice and ærated waters framed under Section 48 (c) of the Mysore Municipal Regulation of 1906.

1. No place shall be used for the manufacture or preparation for sale of ice or ærated waters unless licensed for the purpose.

2. Any person wishing to use any premises for the said purposes shall apply to the President for a license. The President may, in his discretion, grant or refuse such license.

3. Application shall be made to the President before the end of the first month of each official year for the renewal of all licenses granted under this bye-law.

4. Fees at the rate of Rs. 50 for ice manufactory and Rs. 100 for ærated water manufactory shall be charged for licenses granted under these bye-laws.

The following conditions shall be attached to all licenses granted under this Bye-law for any of the following purpose :—

(1) *Manufacture of Ice.*

(*a*) Water to be converted into ice shall be drawn only from such sources as are approved of by the President.

(*b*) Such water shall not be carried in massacks or in any other vessels not approved of by the President.

(*c*) Carts employed for the carriage of such water shall be kept on the premises and shall have the designation of the factory painted on the barrel and shall at all times be kept in a state of scrupulous cleanliness.

(*d*) Ice factory premises shall be kept in a state of scrupulous cleanliness and thoroughly drained of all waste water.

(*e*) It shall be lawful for the Health Officer or any Municipal Sanitary Inspector to enter any place used for the manufacture or sale of ice at any time when such place is open, to inspect or to take a sample of ice which is there manufactured or kept for sale, and any proprietor or person in charge of such place who shall refuse to permit to take such sample shall be guilty of an offence. Such sample shall be forthwith forwarded to Government Chemical Examiner and Bacteriologist and if a certificate from him states that such sample is unfit for human consumption shall be evidence that it is so unfit until the contrary is proved and the proprietor or the manager of any place used for the manufacture or sale of ice, from which place any such sample was taken which proved to be unfit for human consumption, shall be guilty of an offence.

(2) *Manufacture of Aerated Waters.*

(*a*) All water to be manufactured into ærated waters shall be boiled before use and be kept while cooling in a suitable covered vessel.

(*b*) If the water be filtered after boiling, the filtering vessels and materials shall be sterilized at such times and in such manner as the President may direct.

(*c*) All water to be used for washing bottles shall be stored in closed iron vessels and be treated before use with permanganate of potassium in such manner as the President may direct.

(*d*) The room in which ærated waters are manufactured shall be properly roofed and kept clean and in good repair ; the walls shall be plastered with mortar and shall be lime-washed at least once in three months ; the floor shall be flagged, tiled or cemented so as to be impervious to water and shall be properly drained.

(*e*) All water to be manufactured into ærated waters or to be used for washing bottles shall be drawn only from sources approved of by the President.

(*f*) Such water shall not be carried in massacks or in any other vessels not approved of by the President.

(*g*) Carts employed for the carriage of such water shall be kept on the premises, shall have the designation of the factory painted on the barrel and shall at all times be kept in a state of scrupulous cleanliness.

(*h*) The premises and all appliances used in the manufacture shall be opened to inspection at all reasonable times by the President, the Health officer or any other Municipal Officer.

(*i*) No ærated waters of any kind shall be issued from the manufactory without having a proper label on each bottle, giving full name and address of the manufacturer.

It shall be lawful for the Health Officer or any Municipal Sanitary Inspector to enter any place used for the manufacture or sale of ærated waters at any time when such place is open to inspect or to take a sample of bottles of any kind of ærated waters which are there manufactured or kept for sale and any proprietor or person in charge of such place who shall refuse to permit to take such sample shall be guilty of an offence. Such samples shall be forthwith forwarded to Government Chemical Examiner and Bacteriologist and if a certificate from him states that such sample is unfit for human consumption shall be evidence that it is so unfit until the contrary is proved, and the proprietor or the manager of any place used for the manufacture or sale of ærated waters, from which place any such sample was taken which proved to be unfit for human consumption, shall be guilty of an offence.

A breach of any condition of any license granted under this Bye-law either for ice or ærated water manufactory shall render the holder of the license and the person in charge of the place licensed, liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding Rs. 20 and to a further fine which may extend to Rs. 5 for every day after such conviction during which the breach continues.

B. KRISHNA ROW,
Health Officer.